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RWDSU Rallies To Win Three Midwest Strikes

Union-Wide Effort Set To Support Vernor's Strikers

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Optical
Walkout
in Iowa
In 12th Week**

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**140 Hit Bricks
In Michigan
At Dearborn Inn**

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Key Kennedy Bills in Trouble: Education, Health Care for Aged

WASHINGTON (PAI)—President Kennedy's domestic legislative program, which has enjoyed smooth sailing to date, is now running into stormy seas on two issues of crucial concern to organized labor.

• Speaker Sam Rayburn has declared there will be no final House action on medical care for the aged through social security this year, and

• The Federal aid to education bill appears imperiled over the issue of supporting aid to private and parochial schools.

Rayburn's statement that "we don't take up that (medical care) this year" comes at a time when there are more indications of widespread public support for the proposal than ever before. Hopes are still high for passage next year.

A recent Gallup Poll shows that it has the overwhelming support of the American people and members of Congress report that their mail in favor of the legislation is heavy.

On the other hand, many members of Congress are openly fearful of the opposition of the American Medical Association and conservative business interests that consider the medical plan their major target. Nevertheless, if the King-Anderson bill could reach the floor for a vote many observers think it would pass. The major problem is getting it out of the Ways and Means Committee.

Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D., Ark.) has refused to sponsor the bill. However, after extensive pressure was put on him by constituents in his own Congressional district he has tentatively agreed to hold hearings starting July 24. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff is slated to be the lead-off witness.

House Rules Committee Blocks Education Bill

The education bill has already passed the Senate and the House Labor and Education Committee. However, the House Rules Committee has, in effect, pigeon-holed the measure.

A combination of Republicans, Dixiecrats and two liberal Catholic Democrats joined forces in the Rules Committee. The liberal Catholic Democrats—James J. Delaney of New York and Thomas P. O'Neil of Massachusetts—say they favor the bill but will not approve of it coming to the floor until there is a companion measure which will aid parochial schools.

Other Catholics on the committee voted to report the bill to the floor.

Meanwhile, six Republican members of the House Education and Labor Committee accused the Democrats of endangering the National Defense Education Act by tacking on a plan to make government loans to private and parochial schools.

They said that the majority was trying to use the Defense Education Act, which does not expire until next June 30, for "getting votes for the Administration's general Federal aid bill."

The six said that even if the bill to extend the national defense education program with its plan for loans to private educational institutions should be passed by Congress, "there is considerable reason to expect" President Kennedy to veto it.

During the 1960 Presidential campaign Kennedy took a strong stand against Federal aid to parochial schools.

Senate Hearing Shows: Public Pays Thru Nose

WASHINGTON (PAI)—It isn't often that spectators at Senate Committee hearings take part in the solemn proceedings, but they did it the other day and at the same time demonstrated the enormous interest Americans have in how they are being gypped through usurious interest rates.

The hearing was on the "truth-in-lending" bill introduced by Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, who wants installment buyers to know exactly how much interest they are paying on their purchases—interest that goes as high as 36 percent through all sorts of hidden devices.

The audience participation consisted of the distribution of "Quick Credit Cost Computers" which are being issued by New York savings banks, and in no time at all the spectators were figuring out true interest rates on all sorts of installment payment combinations.

What they found in a matter of seconds was that what may look like a 6 percent interest rate in all likelihood is at least 12 percent and may even go as high as 36 and 40 percent—something the money lenders would just as soon you didn't know about.

Distribution of the computers was designed by Senator Douglas to show how phony are credit company claims that it's almost impossible to figure out true interest rates, and that anyway the public wouldn't understand them if they did.

One New York University professor helped explode that myth when he told the Committee that "every lender knows to the fourth decimal point what his interest rate is."

Because of the great interest of organized labor in making sure that workers know exactly how much interest they are paying on installment purchases and loans, the AFL-CIO sent Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to testify before the Senate Committee. He heartily endorsed the Douglas bill, pointing out that union members are among the most frequent users of installment credit.

Has Recession Ended JFK: 'Yes'; Labor: 'No'

UNITY HOUSE, Pa. (PAI)—The blunt declaration that the United States has not come out of the economic woods and will not until it has solved the grave problem of unemployment, has been made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The declaration came when Meany was asked here whether he agreed with the statement of President Kennedy that "we have emerged from the recession."

"I respectfully disagree," Meany told the press which covered the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here. "I don't think we have emerged from the depression and I don't think that we will have until we solve the unemployment problem."

Meany's declaration followed an Executive Council statement on the economic situation. The statement represented a vigorous refutation of recent warnings, some of them by members of the Kennedy Administration, against the "wage-price spiral." These warnings have spurred labor resentment because they have been issued on the eve of the automobile negotiations which may become pace-setters for all organized labor.

"The threat is not inflation," said Meany, "but failure to grow and keep pace with the growth of our population."

The Council statement expressed deep concern at revival of the "wage-price spiral" talk at the very time that the cost of living has been stabilized and when price increases can be attributed to many other factors than factory wages, against which most of the "wage-price" talk has been centered. It specifically mentioned recent statements made by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon and Walter Rostow, special assistant to the President.

"The fact is that wages in recent years have risen at a less than normal rate," the Council said, noting that total wage and salary income has gone up only 2.4 percent during the past four years, while bank profits at 10 percent in 1960 are at the highest ratio in more than 15 years.

"This is not only inequitable," the statement warned. "It contains, as we should have learned in 1929, the elements of national catastrophe."

"It is fortunate, rather than ominous," the Council declared, "that the trade union movement has the strength to seek a reversal of this disastrous pattern through vigorous collective bargaining. The ability of the trade union movement to maintain and even increase wages has been an indispensable element in softening the impact and shortening the duration of every recession since World War II."

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WORTH QUOTING...

"Millions of people are being taken advantage of by loan sharks. I hope you get a good bill through this session—one that will let the borrower know exactly what he has to pay."

—Bernard Baruch in telegram to Senator Douglas on his "truth in lending" bill.

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Telephone WI 7-9303

Max GreenbergPresident
Alvin E. Heaps.....Sec.-Treasurer
Jack Paley.....Exec. Secretary
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail,
Exec. Vice-Presidents

Max SteinbockEditor
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor
Stanley Glaubach.....Art Editor
Charles Michaelson....Asst. Editor
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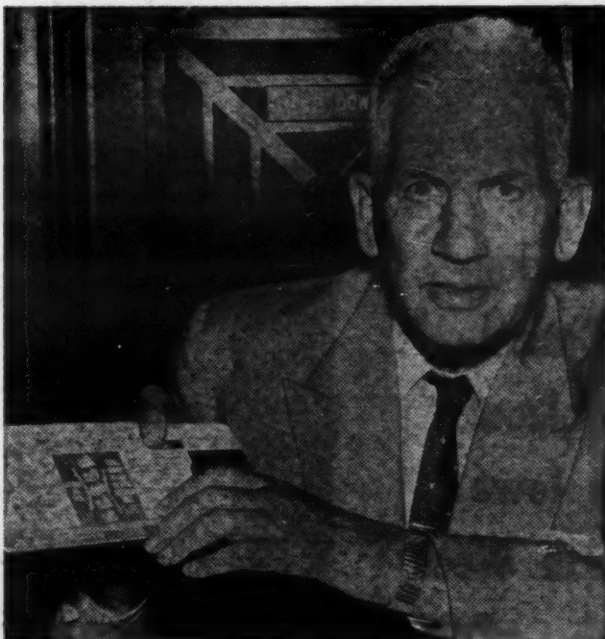
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rwdsu RECORD



DO-IT-YOURSELF credit computer, which can be carried in pocket and which gives true interest rate on time purchases and loans is demonstrated by Sen. Paul H. Douglas. Douglas is sponsor of "truth-in-lending" bill which would require each seller or lender to disclose to buyers true interest charged in all transactions.

COPE Honors RWDSU for '60 Campaign Record

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) has hailed the RWDSU for its COPE activities in the last three election years.

In a letter to International Pres. Max Greenberg, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt wrote:

"We at COPE wish to congratulate you, Sec. Treas. Heaps and the members of your Executive Board and all the members of your local unions for obtaining 100 percent or more of your COPE quota for the years 1956, 1958 and 1960.

"We are issuing an Honor award for this achievement and would like to present it to you and Sec.

Treas. Heaps at your convenience.

"Again, let us congratulate your organization on its achievement."

During the 1960 presidential campaign RWDSU locals collected nearly \$23,000. Of this sum, well over half, representing nearly 102% of the RWDSU's quota, went directly to national COPE headquarters to be used in the AFL-CIO's political education activities. The remainder was contributed to the campaigns of labor-backed candidates, in accordance with designations made by state and local COPE bodies. In addition, a number of RWDSU locals made direct contributions to various campaigns.

The RWDSU had also received honor awards for going over its quota in 1956 and 1958.

Expressing his pride in the union's achievement, Pres. Max Greenberg called for an intensified COPE campaign this year, noting that "though this is an off-year, many important contests for state and local office will be held in November."

Pres. Greenberg also reminded union officers and members that preparations for next year's important Congressional elections must begin now if labor is to make its voice heard in the political life of the nation. He urged that Dollars-for-COPE collections be stepped up, and that local unions continue their registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns.



From left to right, Leon Stein, R. C. Howard, Gordon Cole, Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg (receiving copy of "Labor's Story") and Norman Sobel of RWDSU's Local 1-S.

New Book: 'Labor's Story'

NEW YORK CITY—For the first time in the history of labor journalism a group of trade union editors has compiled a book that tells the facts, goals, problems and accomplishments of American labor.

"Labor's Story,"—edited by Norman L. Sobel, editor of the RWDSU Local 1-S News; Gordon H. Cole, editor of The Machinist; and Leon Stein, editor of the ILGWU's publication, Justice—contains 305 articles, news stories, editorials, features and cartoons published in the labor press between 1955 and 1960.

"Labor's Story" reprints three articles from the RWDSU Record: Why Teachers Organize, by Charles Cogen in the May 8, 1960 issue; a news story exposing a job-selling racket in Chicago, from the Sept. 30, 1956 issue; and Jane Goodsell's column, Busy Scientist, from the issue of July 17, 1960.

"'Labor's Story' has been edited for several different kinds of readers," Sobel explained. "First it is for the active unionist. Secondly, for the high school and college graduate who is about to enter the work force and should understand what unionism is. Thirdly, for the general reader who knows little about labor except as he reads about it in the daily newspaper.

"We felt that a selection from the contemporary labor press would better tell the real labor story than any other editorial approach," Sobel said.

Copies of the book may be purchased from Community Publishers, Glen Cove, N. Y. The clothbound edition costs \$5.50, the paperbound edition \$2.50. Quantity rates are available to local unions.

RWDSU Joins New AFL-CIO Food Dept.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Food & Beverage Trades Dept. to deal with the special problems and concerns of AFL-CIO affiliates in these industries has been chartered by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The RWDSU is a charter member of the new department.

The council approved the charter application and a constitution for the new department submitted by 11 federation affiliates. The new department is estimated to have 1 million members who are engaged in the manufacture, production, processing, sale and distribution of food and beverage products.

The 11 AFL-CIO unions submitting the charter application and who will make up the department for that part of their membership engaged in the food and beverage industry are, in addition to the RWDSU:

American Federation of Grain Millers; Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers; Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Intl. Union; Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen; American Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Re-

tail Clerks Intl. Association; United Packinghouse, Food & Allied Workers and Seafarers Intl. Union of North America.

The charter application was submitted to the council at its February meeting but final action was put over to the next meeting to allow a more detailed study of the proposed constitution.

The constitution calls for the creation of local food and beverage trades councils to be chartered by the department. A major objective of the department will be to protect and safeguard "the health and well-being of the consumers of food and beverage products and the advancement of the welfare and interests of all workers engaged in the food and

beverage trades industry."

The activities of the new department will be financed in the main by a per capita tax of 1 cent per member per month paid by each affiliated international or national union for those of its membership engaged in the food and beverage trade industry. Conventions will be held every two years. The department will have a president, secretary-treasurer and vice-presidents equal to the number of affiliates, with each affiliate selecting its own vice-president.

Any questions arising on membership eligibility of an AFL-CIO affiliate that cannot be resolved by the new department will be taken to the AFL-CIO Executive Council for decision.

RWDSU Goes All Out To Win Long Strike At Vernors in Mich.

DETROIT, Mich.—The International Union has gone all out in support of the 300 members of Local 297 in their three-month-old strike against Vernors Ginger Ale Inc.

The plant and sales employees struck Vernors for a new contract May 2 when the company broke off negotiations that had begun in February. Pres. Max Greenberg has sent a letter to all RWDSU locals urging them to aid the Local 297 members.

"The General Council of the International meeting in Montreal," Pres. Greenberg wrote, "voted complete support to the Vernors Ginger Ale strikers and instructed me to call upon every local of our International Union to fully support these courageous men and women who are waging a militant struggle against an employer determined to smash the union.

"There is a tradition in our union. We will permit no strike to be lost because an employer has succeeded in starving out the strikers. I urge every local union to support this struggle as generously as possible. These workers have supported themselves for 12 weeks and have exhausted their resources," Greenberg said.

Local Pres. Wally Butler said he was certain that RWDSU affiliates would come to the aid of the local.

"After meeting with many delegates at the General Council meeting in Montreal, I know that our sister locals are going to give the best support possible," Butler said.

In other developments, more than 200 Vernors strikers voted unanimously at a meeting July 26 to continue the walkout until victory and to institute a state-wide boycott of Vernors' products.

Butler said the National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint against the company for failing to bargain with the local in good faith, an action bulwarking the union's position in the strike.

Butler said that he expects the state

labor movement to support Local 297's boycott.

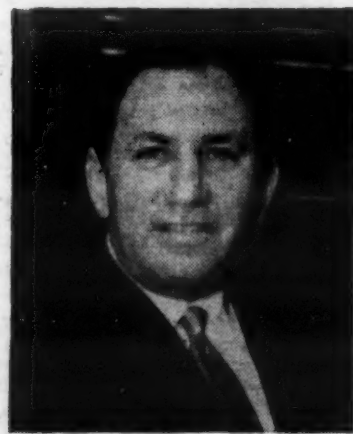
"We've ordered several thousand bumper stickers for a start," he said.

The regional NLRB charged that the company terminated striking employees, engaged in individual bargaining with the employees and tried to undermine the union, refused to furnish its books to support its claims that it is unable to increase job rates, refused to grant accrued vacation pay to strikers and discriminated since May 16 in regard to conditions of employment.

"By these acts the company is discouraging membership in the union and is engaged in an unfair labor practice," the Board charged.

Trial on the charges has been set for Aug. 15.

At Labor Meeting In West Berlin



PRES. MAX GREENBERG

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg is in West Berlin for a convention of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees. The Convention began July 24 and continues to July 31.

The federation combines unions in all parts of the world whose jurisdiction is similar to the RWDSU, and acts to mobilize workers in these fields for common struggles and the exchange of information on wages and other conditions.

The RWDSU Executive Board voted to have the International union affiliate with the federation last February, and approved participation in the convention at its meeting in Montreal last month, designating Pres. Greenberg as the RWDSU delegate.

Teeners in Labor Market Swell Jobless Figures

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The long expected flood of teen-agers into the labor market has begun to show itself in continued high unemployment.

Detailed figures for June show that some 900,000 students entered the labor market, the largest on record. They were largely responsible for an 800,000 boost in unemployment, which hit 5,580,000 as compared with 4,768,000 in May of this year and 4,423,000 in June of last year.

They helped keep up the "substantial labor surplus" rate for the entire country. The June mark was 6.8, about what it has been for the seventh successive month, in spite of the sharp job gains that have been registered for the past three months.

The Labor Department reported that employees on nonfarm payrolls rose by 600,000 over the month to 53,300,000 in June—about double what is normally shown for the month. As a result, the Labor Department reported job expansion during the past three months "has equalled three-fourths of the job loss experienced during the business downturn from mid-1960 to the spring of 1961."

With the gain in hours and a 1-cent increase in hourly earnings, weekly pay of factory production workers moved up to an all-time high of \$94.25 in June, \$1.34 more than in May and \$2.64 more than a year earlier. How much this means in buying power will not be known until figures on the cost of living become available later in the month.

Another improvement was a greater than seasonal pickup in jobs for adults plus a larger than seasonal drop of 400,000 over the month to 2,000,000 in State-insured unemployment. This does not include students and new job seekers.

While there was some improvement in long-term unemployment, there still remains a hard core of jobless that has shown no improvement whatever. These include men and women who have been unable to find jobs for more than half a year. These number 900,000, half a million more than a year ago. All sectors of the labor force suffered some long-term unemployment, the Labor Department noted, "but the categories most seriously affected in June 1961 continued to be men 45 years of age and over, nonwhites, unskilled nonfarm laborers, and jobless persons last employed in durable goods manufacturing."

'On-the-Line' Reference

NEW YORK (PAI)—An actor who was standing in line waiting for his unemployment compensation check was asked by the government clerk if he had tried to get work.

"My agent is the one who tries to get work for me," the actor replied. The government man then asked the actor if he had talked to his agent about it.

"You ask him," the actor said. "He's right behind me in the line."

Equal Rights for Fathers

FUKUOKA, Japan (PAI)—The Fukuoka Municipal Workers' Union thinks that it's about time male members have some protection in childbirth.

One of their demands for their new contract is "childbirth leaves" for husbands when their wives are in the hospital for confinement. The union says that lack of domestic help makes it imperative for the husband to be home.



SHOW HITS THE STREET: It's a snappier show than in this theater as members of American Guild of Variety Artists and Musicians Union picket a Detroit burlesque house. Blaze Fury, burleycue queen and AGVA member, dons bathing suit and umbrella to join fight against recorded music and for union agreement covering working conditions and wages.

Judge Upholds Job Rights In Runaway Shop Case

DETROIT (PAI)—A runaway plant which had sought to dump its unionized employees has been halted in its tracks by a Federal judge here. In a decision which could have wide implications, Federal Judge Fred W. Kress said that the company, moving from Detroit to Tennessee, must offer jobs to its present employees at the new location.

He held that the employees, members of Local 80, United Automobile Workers, had seniority rights which survived as "earned and vested" rights and must be recognized by the company, Gemmer Manufacturing, makers of truck and car steering mechanisms, a subsidiary of Ross Gear and Tool Company.

Five employees of the company sued for their job rights at the new site in Lebanon, Tenn. Their union represented them in the suit. The firm had notified its employees it was closing down its Detroit operations Sept. 2 and would not transfer any of its production workers.

The court held that the employees had built up a vested right in seniority over a 20-year period in which the local served as their bargaining agent.

Judge Kress ruled that "mere change of form will not change the substance, nor the mere change of location. This is the same plant, same machinery and equipment, same operation, same officers and supervisors, but a new climate."

UAW Stresses Security In 'Big Three' Talks

DETROIT (PAI)—The United Automobile Workers has completed presentation of its contract demands to the Big Three of the auto industry: General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

The union negotiators are now awaiting the reaction or counter-offer by management.

In its presentations, the UAW laid primary stress on job security and job opportunities in the industry but this demand was buttressed by a whole series of other demands.

Evidence that General Motors and the union have a lot of tough bargaining ahead came in the remarks of GM Vice-Pres. Louis Steton, who said "If I were to pick one word to characterize the union's demands, it would be 'more.'"

The demand for "more" is in sound trade union tradition. Samuel Gompers, founding president of the AFL, asked once what labor wanted replied: "More."

The union declared that wage raises in the auto industry have failed to keep pace with the rate of productivity increase. In dollar terms, auto workers' wages are 81 cents an hour less than if they had been increased since 1940 at the same rate as productivity.

The UAW said that the present improvement factor of 2½ percent or 6 cents an hour is not only much below the actual 3.4 percent advance in productivity from 1947 through 1960, but does not take into account the fact that the rate of technological advance is constantly accelerating.

In presenting the case for the UAW at Ford, Ken Bannon, director of the union's Ford Department, said that the UAW's goal is "to seek the company's support in widening job opportunities to help afford some future to men and women now squeezed out of the employed and those entering or about to enter the nation's labor force."

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther was asked whether he thought the auto companies would seek to drop the annual improvement factor which adds a yearly wage increase of 2.5 percent or 6 cents an hour, and the cost-of-living escalator clause which boosts wages one cent an hour every time the government cost-price index rises one-half a point.

The UAW leader said that "these are essential and basic provisions of our collective bargaining agreements with industry and we don't intend to tamper with them."

In his remarks at the opening of GM and Ford contract talks, Reuther stressed that the workers "have been victimized" by unemployment, layoffs, and short work weeks. He said he hoped the problem could be resolved without raising car prices.

More than 500,000 UAW members are covered by contracts with major auto companies. UAW contracts with GM, Ford and Chrysler expire Aug. 31.

Honor Unionist Hank Bauer

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (PAI)—Members of organized labor in this area played a major role in helping to honor one of their number, Hank Bauer, manager of the Kansas City Athletics.

Bauer, a baseball hero for many years with the New York Yankees, was recently named manager of the A's. However, he is also a member of Sprinkler Fitters Local 314 of Kansas City. He was first initiated into Pipe Fitters Local 533 on February 14, 1949. In 1952 he transferred to Local 314.

While employed at his trade, Bauer worked in construction of Macy's downtown department store and on hospital installations in several cities in the Middle West.

Survey Shows Nearly All Pacts Provide Life Insurance

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virtually every major collective bargaining agreement now provides life insurance protection for workers and in most cases the employer pays the entire cost.

The Collective Bargaining Report of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reports on a Labor Dept. survey of life insurance clauses in 300 major union contracts which found that:

- 296 agreements, each covering more than 1,000 workers, provided life insurance under the union contract.

- The employer paid all costs in 57 percent of the agreements. Under 10 percent he paid a basic amount and the individual employee had the option of taking out higher amounts either at his own expense or jointly financed. The remaining one-third of the programs

were jointly financed by workers and employers.

- Nearly two-thirds of the programs maintained insurance coverage for retired workers. A similar survey in 1955 found that only 51 percent of the plans then covered retired employees.

Emphasizing the trend to "employer-pays-all" insurance plans, the article points out that such programs result in significant savings under tax laws. Each dollar a company pays for a life insurance program for its employees represents an actual cost of only 48 cents, since the money would otherwise have been taxed at the corporate income tax rate of 52 percent.

On the other hand, the dollar paid by the employee costs him at least \$1.20, since he pays at least 20 cents in taxes on each dollar of wages.

In addition, if the company pays the full cost, the expense of record keeping, handling worker contribu-

tions and crediting insurance dividends is greatly reduced.

A growing number of plans now gear insurance coverage to earnings. In such programs, the average amount of coverage is equal to almost 1½ years' wages, while the average for uniform, flat amount plans is less than a year's earnings.

About a fourth of the plans provide payment for permanent disability as well as death and most provide for additional payments for accidental death or dismemberment.

Most plans still reduce benefits after retirement—some immediately and others through periodic steps as the age of the retired worker increases until a minimum level is reached. Only 8 percent of the programs maintain full coverage throughout the entire retirement period.

Votes to Back Mayor Wagner for Reelection

New York Labor Forms Own Freedom Party

NEW YORK CITY—The Central Labor Council has endorsed the formation of a new political party, the Freedom Party, which will participate in the city elections next November with its own line on the ballot.

The Council, central body of AFL-CIO unions in the city at its meeting July 20 also endorsed Mayor Wagner and his top running mates to run on the Freedom Party slate.

The decision to recommend establishment of the Freedom Party was reached by a committee of 15 leading union officers, including Bill Michelson, RWDSU vice-president and executive vice-president of District 65. Their vote was unanimous. Set up by the Central Labor Council, the committee had engaged in months of study and discussion of a new political approach for city labor.

The Central Labor Council's president, Harry Van Arsdale, is chairman of the committee.

At the press conference announcing the new party,

Van Arsdale said the Freedom Party would aim to "serve the interests of all wage-earners and other citizens generally interested in a better city."

If the party polls a big vote and gets a firm foothold in the city, he said, it may expand next year into a state-wide party.

The committee unanimously voted to recommend Wagner and his running mates, Paul Screvane and Abraham D. Beame, after prolonged discussions. The Mayor is being challenged in the Democratic primary by State Controller Arthur Levitt, candidate of the Democratic organization. The Republican candidate is Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz.

The Freedom Party will soon set up a headquarters and begin a petition campaign to win a place on the ballot. Projected as a permanent political organization for union members and other citizens, the party will steer clear of political entanglements, sometimes picking and choosing among the candidates of other parties, sometimes putting up candidates of its own, according to its founding committee.

In addition to Van Arsdale and Michelson, the founding committee includes Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the Central Labor Council; James C. Quinn, its treasurer; Peter J. Brennan, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council; David Sullivan, international president of the Building Service Employees; Matthew Guinan, international secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers Union; Michael Sampson, secretary-treasurer of the Consolidated Edison local of the Utility Workers Union; William Bowe, field representative of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Michael DeCicco, manager of Local 76-B of the United Furniture Workers; Martin Harback, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators; Paul Jennings, international vice-president of the Electrical Workers; and John Finnegan, president of Local 21, Boilermakers.

These unions represent 700,000 members.

Also on the committee is John J. O'Rourke, president of Joint Council 16 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Independent, which has pledged the support of its 165,000 members.



LUNCHEON HONORS KOPPEL: Martin Koppel (2d from l.), president of RWDSU Local 721, was honored recently at a luncheon for his support of United Jewish Appeal. In photo, l. to r., are Isidore S. Immerman of Retail Men's Wear Ass'n., Koppel, Mrs. Koppel, RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Alvin Heaps and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley.

10-Week Hospital Campaign Organizes 975 New Members

NEW YORK CITY—A tremendous organizing effort by rank-and-file members of Local 1199's Hospital Division brought 975 new members into the union from April 15 to July 1, Hospital Div. Dir. Bob Burke reported.

"This shows once again that hospital workers are ready to join Local 1199 in large numbers if we seek them out and tell them about our union," Burke said.

The local awarded prizes to the members who enrolled the most members during the campaign, which had a goal of 1,000 new members.

Maria Muniz of Grand Central Hospital

65er's Son a Finalist For Lacey Scholarship

NEW YORK CITY — Lawrence A. Reverby, son of District 65 Vice-Pres. Milton Reverby, was one of six finalists for the New York City Central Labor Council's Martin T. Lacey Scholarship, the Council announced.

Reverby, a June 1961 graduate of Jamaica High School, received a U.S. Savings Bond from the Council to help continue his education at the New York State School of Industrial Relations at Cornell University.

Ivor Moskowitz, son of a member of the Seafarers International Union, won the Lacey Scholarship, which is worth \$3,000 for the four-year course. The scholarship, named for the late president of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, is open to children of members of all local unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council.

The six finalists were chosen from among 96 contestants.

won the first prize, a \$75 gift certificate, for bringing in 41 new members. A \$50 certificate was awarded to Doris Turner of Lenox Hill, who brought in 39 new members, Fred Bauman of Maimonides, 31 members; and Kenneth Downes of Montefiore, 25 members.

One purpose of the campaign was to increase the union's strength as the Permanent Administrative Committee, set up as a non-partisan supervisory body for labor matters in the hospital field, considers wage increases and other benefits for 1961.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The New England Joint Board won an NLRB election among the 49 employees of the Carr Hardware Co. here July 3, Vice-Pres. Joseph S. Casey reported.

The vote was 30 for the union and 16 against; 11 ballots were challenged and three workers did not vote.

"A whirlwind campaign began several weeks ago and a majority of the workers signed union cards," Casey said. "This resulted in a consent election among a unit of all employees in the company's warehouse, office and store."

The company list of 60 eligible voters, however, included 11 employees considered supervisors by the RWDSU members.

"These 11 were challenged by the union, leaving 49 voters," Casey said. "Since we won 30 to 16, the challenged votes

can not upset the election result."

He said that the company had used coercion and intimidation in trying to bust the union, but the RWDSU committee, headed by John Dallmeyer and Francis Blake, kept the union people firm.

"Ironically, some six years ago our union lost an election at this company by two votes when the company gave the employees new benefits to dissuade them

from voting for the union," Casey said. "The benefits disappeared after the union lost the election. This victory proves, as Abraham Lincoln said, you can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Joseph L. Kelly and John Garvey of the International Union of Electrical Workers staff here assisted Casey in the organizing campaign.

Biggest Labor Day Parade Shaping Up for New York; RWDSU Locals Preparing

NEW YORK CITY—The 1961 Labor Day Parade up New York's Fifth Avenue on Monday, Sept. 4, is expected to be one of the largest parades ever held in the city, it was reported by Edward Menagh, parade coordinator for the New York Central Labor Council.

"The parade will start at 10 in the morning and we anticipate that it'll run longer than last year's, which didn't finish until 8.15," Menagh said. "Last year we had 134,800 marchers and we expect even more this year."

Once again locals of the RWDSU are expected to make up one of the biggest and most colorful contingents in the parade. The International union's officers will again head the RWDSU marchers.

Reports from RWDSU locals indicate great interest in the parade, with plans moving ahead for bands, floats, banners and placards.

Last Year's Turnout

Among the RWDSU locals which participated last year were Locals 338, 1-S, 50, 1268, 287, 147, 1199 and District 65. The latter had one of the largest groups of marchers in the parade. An estimated 600,000 New Yorkers watched the 1960 parade.

Many public officials, labor union leaders and prominent New Yorkers are expected to fill the parade's reviewing stand, at 41st Street and Fifth Avenue.

Menagh, business representative of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said that the Central Labor Council's parade committee is meeting Aug. 3 at the Commodore Hotel to set the final plans for the parade.

Among those expected to attend the meeting are Irving Baldinger of District

65, Julius Sum of Local 338; Mildred Kaplonski, Local 1-S; Joseph O'Brian, Local 906; Irving Tuchman, Local 1268, and William Taylor, Local 1199.

450 at Union News Get Raises July 16

NEW YORK CITY—Four hundred and fifty members of Local 906 have received wage increases under the terms of their current three-year contract with the Union News Co., Local Pres. Joseph McCarthy reported.

All clerks received a \$3.50 weekly increase while agents and milkbar and luncheonette employees got a raise of \$2.50, effective July 15.

The contract was signed Jan. 15, 1960 after a 13-day strike that shut down some 400 newstands in the metropolitan area. Three hundred and fifty other strikers, employees of Union News and Garfield News, were members of District 65.

Teamwork between the two RWDSU affiliates kept the strike solid at the newstands, which are located in the city's IRT and BMT subways, in Pennsylvania and Grand Central terminals, but terminals, airports and at several large hotels.

30-16 Vote for RWDSU at Hardware Co.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The New England Joint Board won an NLRB election among the 49 employees of the Carr Hardware Co. here July 3, Vice-Pres. Joseph S. Casey reported.

The vote was 30 for the union and 16 against; 11 ballots were challenged and three workers did not vote.

"A whirlwind campaign began several weeks ago and a majority of the workers signed union cards," Casey said. "This resulted in a consent election among a unit of all employees in the company's warehouse, office and store."

The company list of 60 eligible voters, however, included 11 employees considered supervisors by the RWDSU members.

"These 11 were challenged by the union, leaving 49 voters," Casey said. "Since we won 30 to 16, the challenged votes

can not upset the election result."

He said that the company had used coercion and intimidation in trying to bust the union, but the RWDSU committee, headed by John Dallmeyer and Francis Blake, kept the union people firm.

"Ironically, some six years ago our union lost an election at this company by two votes when the company gave the employees new benefits to dissuade them

from voting for the union," Casey said. "The benefits disappeared after the union lost the election. This victory proves, as Abraham Lincoln said, you can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Joseph L. Kelly and John Garvey of the International Union of Electrical Workers staff here assisted Casey in the organizing campaign.

The Midwest



Dearborn Inn picketline is headed by Local 1064 Gen. Sec. Paul Domeny, holding sign at left.

140 Strike Dearborn Inn in Michigan

DETROIT, Mich.—One hundred and forty members of Local 1064 struck the Dearborn Inn for a new contract July 15. Gen'l Sec. Paul Domeny reported "no progress" toward a new agreement had been made at a meeting July 21 with federal and state mediators present.

"The main issue is wages," Domeny said.

The local members are picketing the hotel's three entrances around the clock.

In some ways, however, the strike is unusual. Richard McClain, manager of the inn, has allowed the strikers to park their cars in the hotel's parking lot. On their part, the strikers have allowed the hotel to keep feeding an invalid guest.

About 40 guests have remained at the hotel, making their own beds and cleaning their rooms, but the inn is accepting no new guests while the strike continues.

The local's two-year agreement with Dearborn, which has a capacity of 250 guests, expired June 30. The RWDSU held its midwestern educational conference at the Dearborn Inn April 15 and 16.

Optical Strike Enters 12th Week in Iowa With No Peace Signs

DUBUQUE, Ia.—The strike of 12 members of Local 853-A against the American Optical Co. here has gone into its twelfth week with no sign of an acceptable offer from the company.

The main issue in the strike is the company's refusal to raise the wages of the Dubuque employees to the same level as the American Optical's Chicago employees.

"At our last meeting with management, on July 18, the company proposed a 15-cent-an-hour increase, which the union members turned down by a unanimous vote," L. Earl Disselhorst, the local's president, said. "That 15 cents would bring the highest paid worker here to \$2.40 an hour, 47½ cents below the rate for the same work in Chicago and other organized branches."

The local's 17 members in American Optical's Chicago shop have voted unanimously to strike in support of the Dubuque employees if the union's officers believe it necessary.

The Dubuque shop is one of American Optical's 200 branches throughout the country. It makes eyeglasses to optometrists' prescription.

The Dubuque workers voted unanimously for Local 853-A as their bargaining agent in an NLRB election Nov. 28.



Juanita Rutledge, Picnic Queen

Heinz Pickles Star At '705' Picnic

HOLLAND, Mich.—Some 150 members of Local 705, their families and friends attended the local's annual picnic at Tunnel Park, Business Agent Joseph R. Smith reported.

"The usual picnic activities were enjoyed including games and contests for all the children," Smith said. "Each family brought its own picnic basket, the local furnished the soft drinks and ice cream and the Heinz Co., our employer, furnished those good Heinz pickles, relishes and ketchup."

Juanita Rutledge was chosen "Queen of the Picnic" and was awarded a bouquet of roses and a \$25 check by the local. Elsie Judson and Josie Sosa were the runners-ups.



Contest winners display toys they garnered in picnic events.

Marx Toy Pact Settled in Glen Dale, W. Va.

GLEN DALE, W. Va. — Six hundred members of Local 149 have won a new two-year contract with Louis Marx and Co., manufacturer of metal and plastic toys, Int'l Rep. Charles Hess reported. The contract, which runs from July 1 to June 30, 1963, freezes the 18-cent hourly cost-of-living bonus into the base rates and provides a 4-cent-an-hour general increase next July 1.

The company will pay the entire cost of the employees' insurance, estimated at

4 cents hourly, which had previously been shared by the employee and the company. The insurance package includes life, hospitalization, surgical, sickness, accident and polio insurance.

In addition, the second shift premium was raised from 5 to 7 cents and the third shift premium from 7 to 9 cents.

"We granted the company a two-year cut-off date on loss of recall rights for laid-off employees effective July 1, 1962," Hess said. "These had been indefinite

'379' Wins Vote At One Dairy, Strike at 2nd

COLUMBUS, O.—Two new organizing victories—following up the smashing 82-12 election victory at Truesdell Candy in May—bode well for the continued growth of Local 379 of the RWDSU. The victories were achieved at two dairies, with an election win at one, and a 12-hour strike at the other.

The NLRB certified '379' as the representative of the 46 employees of the Westerville Creamery in Westerville July 7, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported. The union won an NLRB election June 28 by a 33 to 10 vote.

"Since the vote in favor of our union at Westerville, we have signed up nine more members, bringing the membership to 42," Ingles said. "We hope to enter the negotiations 100 percent union."

The Westerville members met July 12 and elected a bargaining committee, which includes Robert L. Shepherd, unit chairman; Raymond E. Pinkerman, Eugene W. Zinn, James G. Kidwell, and James A. Kintz.

The local's election petition was filed May 10. Since that time the creamery has been bought by the Beatrice Food Co. of Chicago, a large food chain. Beatrice did not interfere with the union's drive in any way, Ingles said.

Strike Changes Attitude

The local has organized the 25 sales and production employees of the Allen Milk Co. here, Ingles also reported. An NLRB petition for an election among the employees was filed June 30, after the company had agreed to an election. The company manager, however, reneged on the agreement.

"I called a meeting of the Allen employees July 19 and explained this," Ingles said. "They hit the roof! They gave me one day to inform the management of their demand for recognition and unanimously passed a strike vote for the morning of July 21."

The company manager refused to reconsider and the Allen workers went on strike at 4 a.m. on July 21.

After the day-long picketing, the company agreed to a consent election, which the NLRB set for Friday, July 28. The dairy operates in the Grove City and Columbus areas.

Int'l Rep. Ned Harkless has been leading the Allen campaign, assisted by Int'l Reps. Vern Ullery, William Kee and Ingles.

'277' Members Okay Co-op Pact in Ohio

DILLONVALE, O.—Eighty-seven members of Local 277 have approved the terms of an improved one-year contract with the New Cooperative Co. here, Sec.-Treas. Ann M. Guresky reported.

The contract provides a 4-cent-an-hour wage increase for all employees, two weeks vacation after three years, a new clause that makes seniority company-wide instead of departmental, and an improved call-in pay clause.

The local's previous contract expired June 30.

Alabama RWDSU Sets Hot Organizing Pace

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama RWDSU Council has licked the usual summer doldrums by organizing and striking and organizing some more. Six shops with a total of 185 workers have been organized. Three were struck, all successfully. One election was won and two are pending. "Our organizing activities have been gaining momentum over the past couple of months," Ass't Southern Dir. Frank Parker said, "and we intend to keep going."

190 Win Raise At Suffolk, Va. Peanut Plant

SUFFOLK, Va.—Local 26 completed the negotiations for a one-year contract on behalf of 190 members employed at the Suffolk Peanut Co. July 25 after several months of hard bargaining, Pres. Lock Parker reported.

The workers won wage increases of 5½ to 8 cents an hour, retroactive to March 1, and an additional 5 cents Sept. 3, when the new federal minimums go into effect.

"When our contract expired March 1," Parker said, "Suffolk Peanut first attempted to destroy us by proposing the elimination of the dues check-off, taking 26 men for summer work regardless of the seniority list and by putting a quota on picking peanuts."

Although the company dropped the check-off after March 1, the local members paid their dues individually and stuck with the union.

"In the contract we still have the check-off, of course, no 26 men and no quota system," Parker said.

Negotiating for the local members were Estelle Faulk, Catherine Copeland, Robert Askew, William Austin, Columbus Daye and Walter Green, assisted by Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold, Local 26 Vice-Pres. Lee Ray and Parker.

Pension Talks Begin With Planters Co.

SUFFOLK, Va.—Local 26 has been meeting with the management of Planters Nut & Chocolate Co. to discuss the establishment of a pension plan for the local's 1,700 members, Pres. Lock Parker reported.

"At our meeting July 11 Planters management said they are still meeting on the pension proposal with the top management of Standard Brands, which owns Planters, but they've made no offer yet," Parker said.

The union is seeking 5 cents an hour per worker from the company for the proposed pension plan.

"That would give us a plan that would provide for retirement at 65 after 15 years' service with a monthly pension of about \$50," Parker said.

Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold, Local 26 Sec. Treas. Robbie Mae Riddick, Vice-Pres. Lee Ray and Parker are negotiating for the local in the pension talks.



ALA. ORGANIZING SUCCESS: At signing of first contract with Sandner & Co., Birmingham, Ala., Local 441 negotiating committee includes Tom Arnold, shop chairman (seated), John Matthews (I.), Jimmy Rodgers and Archie Wesson.

RWDSU Launches Drive at Tuscaloosa Supermarkets

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—The RWDSU Alabama Council has opened a campaign to organize all food chain employees in this city, Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

"We are going to try to organize the Kwik-Chek, A&P, Piggly-Wiggly and Associated Grocers stores here in Tuscaloosa," Daniel said. "There are about 250 workers involved, a pretty good-sized group."

Tuscaloosa, 60 miles south of Birmingham, is considered a good union town, with rubber workers, steelworkers and building trades locals in addition to three RWDSU locals in the dairy and baking industries. Members of the RWDSU locals, 405, 945 and the newly-chartered 559, are participating in the food chain campaign.

The drive has already started at Kwik-Chek, which operates three stores here with 60 employees, and a large number of stores throughout Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

"Kwik-Chek is a real anti-union company, but I believe we'll be able to handle them better in Tuscaloosa than anywhere else," Daniel said. "If we can get a con-

tract here, we may be able to spread out from here."

The campaign began when one Kwik-Chek cashier called the Communications Workers Union and asked for help in organizing the store. The CWA passed the word along to the RWDSU Alabama Council and the campaign was underway.

John Parker Joins Staff Of RWDSU Ala. Council

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—John Parker, president of Local 441, has joined the RWDSU Alabama Council staff as an organizer, Ass't. Southern Dir. Frank Parker reported.

Parker, who has been employed in the sales department of the Ward Baking Co. here, has been a member of the RWDSU for 15 years.

"John has done a lot of good work for the union while he was on his bread route," Parker said, "and now he'll be able to do even more."

Long Negotiations Bring Pact At Long Meadow Dairy in N. C.

DURHAM, N. C.—Seventy members of Local 1040 won an improved one-year agreement with Long Meadow Farms on June 29 after three months of negotiations, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported.

Plant workers won increases ranging from \$2.30 to \$3.30 weekly while retail salesmen won commission increases up to 6 percent on eggs, butter and drinks, bringing all commission rates to 11 percent.

The salesmen also won an improved incentive plan, estimated to be worth \$5 to \$6 weekly.

The union also secured an agreement from the dairy that any change in work-

ing days will not affect the men's holiday schedule, and that retail salesmen will get an extra day off to compensate for doubling up on deliveries.

"We also won a more liberal credit policy and other minor improvements," Lebold said.

The one-year agreement with Long Meadow, the largest dairy in the Durham area, is retroactive to April 1.

Peculiarly, he said, the drive can be traced back to an unsuccessful try to organize Stratton Salad Co. last spring. The Council organized the 15 employees and struck for union recognition, but the strike was beaten after two weeks.

The Council staff and members got mad and more determined to keep on organizing.

"Next was Sandner & Co., a baking supply house," Parker said. "We had a strike and won that. At Dixie Hatcheries we had a strike and we won that. At Lanier Laundry we had a six-hour strike and won that one. We organized a good solid majority at Birmingham Sash and Door and then we organized Seale Lumber Co., which employs 50 people."

"We have been recognized at all except Birmingham Sash and Seale, where the companies refused recognition and we're going to elections. We're also waiting for the NLRB to set an election at Grayson Lumber, which employs 60 men."

"These are all part of a drive the Council got going in the last two months," Parker said.

At the same time the Council has opened a campaign to organize 250 food chain employees in Tuscaloosa, 60 miles south of here. (See other story on this page.)

Org. Jack Fields, who's headed up the campaigns with Henry Jenkins of Ward Baking Co., reported that the Council signed its first contract with Sandner July 24.

The nine employees won a standard RWDSU contract with arbitration, seniority and grievance procedures, vacation, five holidays and wage increases ranging from 7½ to 20 cents an hour.

"Sandner is not a big shop," Fields said, "but it's an important link in the baking industry here. We needed that shop."

The strike at Sandner started on Wednesday, July 12, when the company fired Alton Higdon. Everybody went out and the next day Sandner gave in and rehired Higdon.

Hatchery Reinstates Two

"We struck Dixie, which is a chicken hatchery with 25 workers, over the discharge of two employees," Fields said. "Everybody went out and the two workers were reinstated at the beginning of the next shift."

Fields said that after the Council had won, 10 to 9, a bargaining election conducted by the Alabama Department of Labor at the Lanier Laundry, the company fired one member of the union's organizing committee.

"The workers saw what kind of person the boss really was," Fields said. "Now we have 18 of the 19 workers in the union."

Fields said that at Birmingham Sash and Door, 40 of the 49 employees have joined the union while at Seale Lumber the Council has 99 percent membership.

"There's one out of the 23 employees not signed up," he said. "He may come around yet."



WINNING COMBINATION: Local 885 negotiators at Lock Joint Pipe Co. in Miami include assistant steward Ernest Holland (I.), steward Jessie Gay, Int'l Rep. Danny Klein and Alphonso Holmes. The local recently won its first contract at Lock Joint, a cement sewer pipe firm.

'448' Settles Long Strike At Guildwood Inn in Sarnia

SARNIA, Ont.—Thirty-two members of Local 448 have settled their long strike against the Guildwood Inn with a three-year contract, it was reported by Fred Jeavons, Local 414 business agent.

The strike-ending agreement provides that all strikers will be called back to work within two weeks and that the hotel will not discriminate against any striker.

The new contract, which is retroactive to April 1, provides, for the first year, an increase in the welfare plan, with the company paying 75 percent of the cost, and general wage increases of \$1.50 weekly on March 30, 1962 and March 30, 1963.

The settlement was reached at a meeting Thursday, July 20 and the union members accepted the terms the next day. "Some of the workers have already been called back to work," Jeavons said.

The Guildwood employees struck the hotel May 11 after management had stalled contract negotiations and conciliation procedure for more than a year.

Int'l Rep. Don Collins was in charge of the strike.

Jobless Hold At Half-Million Rate

OTTAWA (CPA)—Unemployment remained high in June, according to the latest release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Out of work were 370,000 Canadians—5.6 percent of the working force. Jobless totals dropped less than usual for the month, which is generally regarded as the low point in the seasonal swing.

The gap between 1960 and 1961 widened and 55,000 more were unemployed in June of this year than June, 1960. For the first time this year the gap did not narrow and the pace of recovery may be stopped, economists fear.

1,500 Delegates To Found The New Party

OTTAWA, Ont.—More than 1,500 delegates are expected to attend the historic founding convention of the New Party at the Coliseum here from July 31 to Aug. 4.

The delegates, representing local unions and labor bodies throughout Canada, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation associations, New Party clubs and farm cooperatives, will choose the party's name, its leaders and its program.

A number of RWDSU members are expected to attend the convention, representing locals from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia.

At its 1958 convention in Winnipeg, the Canadian Labor Congress proposed the formation of a new political party that would include the CCF, the labor movement, farm organizations, professionals and liberally-minded Canadians. Several months later the CCF, meeting in convention, agreed to cooperate fully with the CLC to organize the New Party.

During the past three years hundreds of seminars and conferences have been held to discuss the party's program and constitution.

A tremendous lift to the New Party's fortunes was given in Ontario last year when its candidate was elected to Parliament in Peterborough, and it did well in Niagara—well before the official formation of the party.



YOUNGEST UNION PRESIDENT: Judy Kirkham, elected president of Textile Workers Local 1060, Guelph, Ontario, last February, can—at 16—claim to be the youngest union president. Though young, she has long trade union background. Her brother Reg headed the same local some years ago. Her mother is recording secretary of the Public Service Employees Union and her late father was a Rubber Workers official.

Pet Milk Buys Acme Dairy, Seeks to Throttle Union

By Int'l Rep. GEORGE BARRON

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Pet Milk Co. is trying to introduce sweat shop conditions to Canada.

On Saturday, July 1, Pet Milk bought the Acme Farmers Milk processing plant at Napanee, Ont., which employs from 35 to 50 members of the RWDSU.

A week before taking over the plant, the vice-president of Pet Milk in charge of the Canadian operation met with the

Local 440 committee and myself to discuss signing a union agreement, which the company agreed to do if we would consider some "slight changes."

The "slight changes" turned out to be loss of premium pay for eight statutory holidays; no extra vacation for 25-year employees; and for seven months of the year the work week would be 48 hours instead of 40—with a reduction of hourly rates of 22 cents to 37 cents.

The union naturally turned this proposal down and requested further negotiations but the company, on taking over the plant, immediately fired the local president, Bill Herrington, and the vice-president, Charles Silver, and put their revised conditions into effect while trying to set up a company union with the help of a company stooge.

The company's efforts in trying to set up a company union failed, however. Thirty-two of the thirty-seven current employees signed RWDSU cards and we have applied to the labor relations board for bargaining rights with the new company.

We also filed unfair labor practice charges against the company for dismissing the two employees without reasonable cause.

200 Win 15c Hike At Weston Bakery

TORONTO, Ont.—Two hundred members of Local 461 have won wage gains of 15 cents in an improved two-year contract with the Weston Bakery Ltd., Int'l Rep. Al Gleason reported.

The employees won 8 cents hourly as of June 8, another 7 cents Jan. 3, 1962, automatic progression from the minimum job rate, daily overtime and condolence leave.

D. Harris, R. Roberts, C. Roberts, L. Roy, D. Fraser, E. Pope, D. Howells and Gleason bargained for the Weston workers.

50 Attend Sask. Jt. Board Convention

By Int'l Rep. LEN WALLACE

REGINA, Sask.—The eleventh convention of our Saskatchewan Joint Board was held at Fort Qu'Appelle for three days recently, attended by better than 50 delegates and visitors. It was held in group style, with Elmer Frombach, Local 454; Jim Thompson, Local 455; Albert Tholl, Local 539; Harold Mundell, Local 545; Art Miles, Local 454, and Max Higbee, Local 537, as group chairmen.

After the usual opening ceremonies, the executive officer's report and the president's comments were read. I indicated that since our last convention 13 new shops were organized and approximately 200 new members signed up. Despite this increase we have just about held our own in membership since the last convention. There has been a substantial drop in many of our shops because of the severe unemployment situation in Saskatchewan over the last couple of years and the resulting cut-backs by many of the companies.

I pointed out that we had failed in one or two of our organizational drives. I also commented on the recent laundry strike and pointed out that the settlement was an honorable and just one, and that the members in this province had contributed \$3,600 toward the support of the strike.

A good deal of the report dealt with the political action of the Joint Board since the last convention. Delegates were reminded of the tremendous participation by our members in political action and the success we had in reelecting the provincial CCF government. The labor movement of this province raised a total of \$20,000 for the election, of which \$4,200 was raised by RWDSU locals.

Fifty resolutions were dealt with by the delegates, and these covered a wide range of important topics. The convention again endorsed the need for a 40-

hour week and called on the government of this province to implement this legislation.

Resolutions dealing with organization of the unorganized were dealt with and it was agreed that in Saskatchewan we would attempt to set up a strike fund of \$50,000, based on contributions of \$1 per month.

Fraternal speakers at the convention included Gordon Wilkinson, regional director of organization for the CLC; Buck

Philp, international representative of the OCAW; and H. S. Elkin, deputy minister of labor. Chris Schubert attended the convention and brought greetings from his organization in Manitoba and from the International Union.

One evening of the convention was taken up by some activities honoring Brother Smishek for his many faithful years of service to the Saskatchewan Joint Board and to the RWDSU in this province.



New officers of the Saskatchewan Joint Board are sworn in by Joint Board Rep. Adam Borsk (r.) after convention of Joint Board. The officers (l. to r.) are R. Ast, Don Mills, Eleanor Bartram, Bev Moffatt, Len Wallace, P. Schaan.

gimmicks
that
swindle
the
consumer

● Five Phony Schemes That Bilk Millions of Americans Yearly

"Have You Been Fooled Lately?"

That is the title of a speech recently delivered by Commissioner Sigurd Anderson of the Federal Trade Commission, whose job has made him an expert in the sales gimmicks that are used to swindle the American consumer out of his hard-earned dollars every year.

Here are some of the gimmicks to watch out for:

● **The Phony Health "Cures":** "It is in this area," said Anderson, "that cruel deception is found at its worst." Included are arthritis cures that are nothing but aspirin with additives of doubtful worth, the metallic bracelets or metal heel plates and even the uranium "mines" where the victim sits and waits for the rays to drive his arthritis away.

Then there are the obesity "cures," a "most profitable area of operation." These specialize in preparations that permit you to eat all your favorite foods and as much as you want and still stay slim. "Don't eat so much," Anderson says sternly. "There is no magic in weight reduction—just plain will power."

There are, too, the "hair-restorer" preparations and treatments. Countless cures, says Anderson, have been stopped by the FTC, which again advises: "Most baldness, 90-95 per cent thereof, is male pattern baldness, for which there is no cure. Baldness is generally hereditary by nature. To avoid baldness, a man should choose his ancestors more carefully."

● **Business "Opportunities":** Chief victims of these schemes are the aged, the crippled, the retired or part-time workers who need extra income. Some of the "opportunities" that the FTC has stopped involve certain type vending machines, home repair operations, or the sale of devices that are supposed to assure you a good income. "Be sure to investigate such 'opportunities,' especially if they come from out-of-town people who can't be checked," says Anderson, "and remember the classic remark of one of these operators who was asked to buy back his money-making machine and said: 'I am in the business of selling vending machines, not buying them.'"

● **Advance Fee Deals:** This is the kind of deal where a real estate dealer offers to sell your property but must have part of his fee in advance. Too often the victim neither sells his land nor sees his fee again. "This type of operation," according to authorities, "cost the American people around \$60,000,000 in 1957."

● **Educational Frauds:** There are many reputable correspondence schools, but watch out for the "diploma mills" including some that offer special degrees to clergymen, and the high pressure sales talks that offer diplomas from institutions that you never heard of. Watch out, too, for the salesman who tells you that because you are unusually prominent in your community you are going to get a specially low price.

● **Fur Products:** Did you know that Hudson Seal is dyed and processed muskrat? That Baltic Lion and Electric Beaver are really rabbit skin? Did you know there are 95 "names" for rabbit skin? If not, watch out for the fake label and look for the label that should tell you the real name of the animal from which the skin came. "I am reminded," said Anderson, "of a story of the burglar who told his girl friend, 'Honey, I have a mink stole for you. I don't know if it is mink, but I know it is stole.'"

● **Deceptive Pricing:** Look out for those sales tickets that have a big \$75 price crossed out and a \$20 price substituted. The fact may well be that the article was never intended to sell for \$75 and the "lower" price is just a sales gimmick.

● **Deceptive Package Labels:** At a recent Senate sub-committee hearing, Sen. Philip Hart (D., Mich.) said "The old-fashioned butcher was often accused of weighing his thumb," but now millions of Americans are being taken in by fancy packaging and labels which don't really say what they should say. They are designed to confuse.

The hearing dealt with such labels like "jumbo-size quart," the "giant-size half-quart" or the "king-sized half-quart." Also shown were candy bars whose price remains the same, but whose size is reduced.

"To some extent we are being treated like Pavlov's dogs," said one witness. "As you may recall, Pavlov found that he could get certain responses from the dogs by showing them certain things. We get conditioned in the market in the same way."

Sen. Hart concluded the hearing by saying: "We are not asking for a label that takes care of the least gifted in the community, but we would welcome a label that answers the questions of the average child grown to adulthood."

MORE WINNERS PHOTO CONTEST



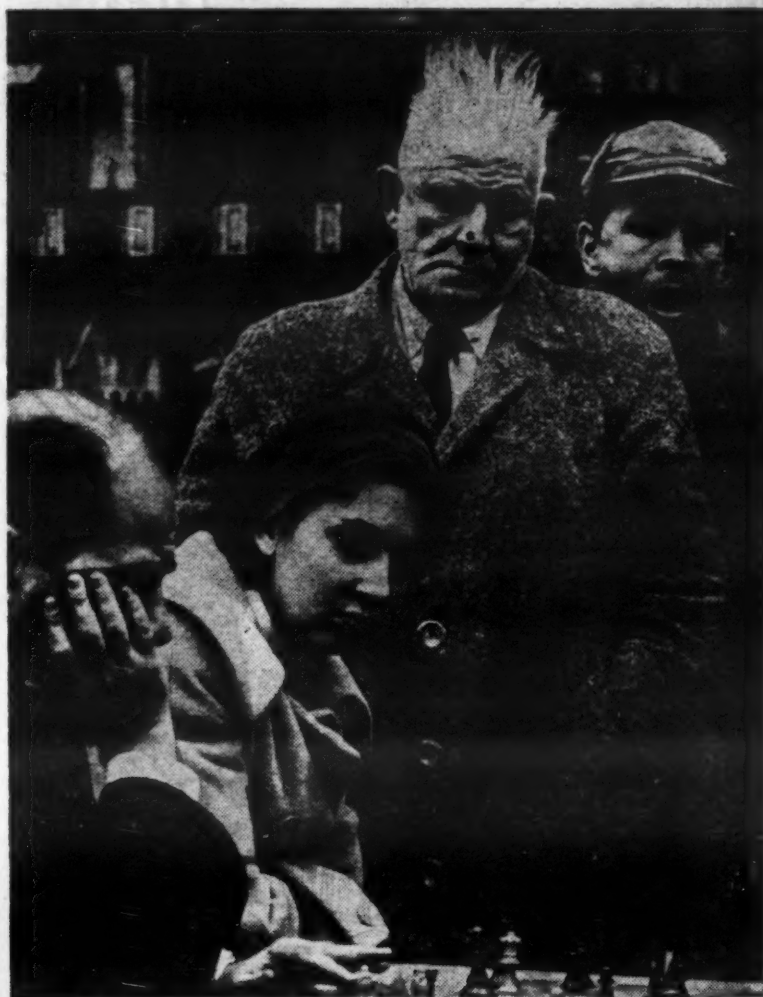
Prizewinner by Mabel Galloway of Local 850, Albion, Pa.

By SHEILA M. SINGER

The RWDSU Record Snapshot Contest goes into its second round with these three prize-winning photographs. Bea Garber of District 65, New York, Ina Hochstein also of District 65, Newark, Delaware, and Mabel Galloway of Local 850, Albion, Pa., take the honors this time. They will each receive a check for \$5 and will be eligible for the \$25 grand prize to be awarded in October.

We have already received a flood of very fine photographs, and the contest is still young. Three prize-winning pictures will be selected for each issue of The Record through Oct. 8. Don't let these hot summer days fool you into thinking that the closing date is a long way off. Get busy snapping and selecting your best work now. From the way things are going, it's a sure bet that picking the grand prize winner will be a very difficult job.

Have you submitted your entries yet? Now's the time to get in on the competition. You can submit up to five black-and-white photos. On the back of each put your name, address and local union so that they can be returned to you. You can also include a few sentences describing the subject of your photographs. Get busy now—maybe one of your photos will be a prize-winner in the third round of the Snapshot Contest.



Prizewinner by Bea Garber of District 65, New York.



Prizewinner by Ina Hochstein of District 65, Newark, Del.

The Three Winning Photos:

We'll bet that Mabel Galloway has the best-dressed cat in town; she never goes anywhere without her little flowered hat! It seems to us that beneath the feminine finery, this little kitten bears a very strong family resemblance to her lion cousins. Mrs. Galloway's imaginative costuming and playful spirit has resulted in a prize-winning photo (at top of page).

It seems that watching a serious chess game can be a hair-raising experience! Photographer Bea Garber catches a number of expressions of deep concentration. Because they are unaware of her camera, the faces and gestures of the people are natural and compelling. A touch of novelty is added to this already fine study by the odd appearance of the spectator's hair (photo above).

Ina Hochstein titles her photo (left) "Who's First for the Bath?". Its easy to see that she has a lively sense of humor. A major part of being a good photographer is being alert to the world around you, and able to see the memorable moments in daily activities. Mrs. Hochstein wins \$5 for capturing this amusing incident involving her daughter Mindy and the dogs Princess and Junior.

Pope John XXIII asks a better break for the workman



The first public action of Pope John XXIII, the day after his coronation in 1958, was an appeal to the leaders of nations to turn from the "pernicious instruments of death and destruction" to the improvement of "the welfare of all classes, especially the poorer classes." Now in an historic encyclical issued July 21, the Pope has issued a moving call for social justice, parts of which are reprinted here. The encyclical was issued on the seventieth anniversary of a similar document by Pope Leo XIII which was widely hailed, as is Pope John's document, as a condemnation of the exploitation of workers.

Standards of Justice and Equity

Our heart is filled with a deep sadness in contemplating the immeasurably sorrowful spectacle of vast numbers of workers in many lands and entire continents who are paid wages which condemn them and their families to subhuman conditions of life. This is doubtless due, among other reasons, to the fact that in these countries and continents the process of industrialization is just beginning or is still insufficiently developed.

In some of these countries, however, there stands in harsh and offensive contrast to the wants of the great majority the abundance and unbridled luxury of the privileged few. In still other countries, the present generation is compelled to undergo inhuman privations in order to increase the output of the national economy at a rate of acceleration which goes beyond the limits permitted by justice and humanity, while in other countries a notable percentage of income is absorbed in building up or furthering an ill-conceived national prestige, or vast sums are spent on armaments.

Moreover, in the economically developed countries, it not rarely happens that whilst great, or sometimes very great, remuneration is made for the performance of some small task or one of doubtful value, yet the diligent and profitable work of the whole classes of decent, hard-working men receives a payment that is much too small, insufficient or in no way corresponding to their contribution to the good of the community, or to the profit of the undertakings in which they are engaged, or to the general national economy.

We judge it, therefore, to be our duty to re-affirm once again that the remuneration of work, just as it cannot be left entirely to the laws of the market so neither can it be fixed arbitrarily. It must rather be determined according to justice and equity.

This requires that the workers should be paid a wage which allows them to live a truly human life and to face up with dignity to their family responsibilities, but it requires, too, that in the assessment of their remuneration regard be had to their effective contribution to the production and to the economic state of the enterprise and to the requirement of the common good of the respective political communities, especially with regard to the repercussions on the overall employment of the labor force in the entire country, as also to the requirements of the universal common good, that is, of the international communities of different nature and scope.

It is clear that the standards of judgment set forth above are binding always and everywhere, but the degree according to which concrete cases are to be applied cannot be established without reference to the available wealth which can vary in both quantity and quality, which can, and in fact does, vary from country to country and within the same country from time to time.

The Workers' Participation at All Levels

Modern times have seen a broad development of association of workers and the general recognition of such in the juridical codes of various countries and on an international scale, for the specific purpose of co-operation, in particular by means of collective bargaining. But we cannot fail to emphasize how timely and imperative is it that the workers exert their influence

and effectively so, beyond the limits of the individual productive units, and at every level.

The reason is that the individual productive units, regardless how extensive or how very efficient they be, form a vital part of the economic and social complexity of the respective political communities and are determined by it.

But it is not the decisions made within the individual productive units which are those that have the greatest bearing. Instead, it is those made by public authorities or by institutions that act on a world-wide, regional or national scale, and pertaining to some economic sector or category of production. Hence, the appropriateness or imperativeness that among such authorities or institutions, besides the holders of capital or the representatives of their interests, the workers also or those who represent their rights, demands and aspirations, should have a say.

Our affectionate thought and our paternal encouragement goes out to the professional groups and to the associations of workers of Christian inspiration existing and working on more than one continent, which in the midst of many and frequently grave difficulties have been able and are continuing to strive for the effective promotion of interests of the working classes and for their material and moral improvement, both within a single political unit as well as on a world-wide scale.

It is with satisfaction that we believe it our duty to underscore the fact that their work is to be gauged not only by direct results and those immediately observable but also by the positive reaction of an economic and social order marked by justice and humanity, effected throughout the labor world, where it spreads to principles of correct orientation and supplies the impulse of Christian renovation.

We believe further that such, too, ought to be considered the work performed with true Christian spirit by our beloved sons in other professional groups and associations of workers, taking their inspiration from the natural principles of dealing with each other and respectful of the freedom of conscience.

We are also happy to express heartfelt appreciation to the International Labor Organization, which for decades has been making its effective and precious contribution to the establishment in the world of an economic and social order marked by justice and humanity where also the lawful demands of the workers are given expression.

Effective Distribution

Hence, it is incomprehensible how the innate character of a right (of private property) can be called into question that has as its main source the fruitfulness of work and is continually fomented by the same: a right that constitutes an apt means to assert one's personality and to exercise responsibility in every field, an element of solidity and of security for family life and of peaceful and orderly development of society.

It is not enough to assert the natural character of the right of private property, but the effective distribution among all social classes is to be insisted upon.

As our predecessor Pius XII states "ordinarily as a natural fundamental for living, is the right to the use of the good of the earth to which corresponds the

fundamental obligation of granting private property to all if possible," while among the demands arising from the moral dignity of works is also the one that includes "the conservation and perfection of a social order which makes possible a secure, even if modest, property to all classes of the people."

The distribution of property ought to be championed and effected in times such as ours, in which, as has been noted, the economic systems of an increasing number of political communities are in the process of rapid development.

While making use of various technical devices which have proved effective, they find it easy to promote enterprises and carry out an economic and social policy that favors and facilitates an increased distribution of private ownership and of durable consumer goods, of homes, of farms, of one's own equipment in artisan enterprises and farms of family size, of shares in middle-size and large firms, as is being profitably experienced in some political communities that have developed economically and progressed socially.

Socialization

It is clear that socialization, so understood, brings many advantages. It makes possible, in fact, the satisfaction of many personal rights, especially those called economic-social, such as, for example, the right to the indispensable means of human maintenance, to health services, to instruction at a higher level, to a more thorough professional formation, to housing, to work, to suitable leisure, to recreation.

In addition, through the ever more perfect organization of the modern means for the diffusion of thought—press, cinema, radio, television—it is made possible for individuals to take part in human events on a world-wide scale.

At the same time, however, socialization multiplies the forms of organization and makes the juridical control of relations between men of every walk of life ever more detailed.

As a consequence, it restricts the range of the individual as regards his liberty of action and uses means, follows methods and creates an atmosphere which make it difficult for each one to think independently of outside influences, to work of his own initiative, to exercise his responsibility, to affirm and enrich his personality.

Ought it to be concluded, then, that socialization, growing in extent and depth, necessarily reduces men to automatons? It is a question which must be answered negatively.

For socialization is not to be considered as a product of natural forces working in a deterministic way. It is, on the contrary, as we have observed, a creation of men, beings conscious, free and intended by nature to work in a responsible way, even if in their so acting they are obliged to recognize and respect the laws of economic development and social progress and cannot escape from all the pressures of their environment.

Hence, we consider that socialization can and ought to be realized in such a way as to draw from it the advantages contained therein and to remove or restrain the negative aspects.

For this purpose, then, it is required that a sane view of the common good be present and operative in men invested with public authority, a view which is formed by all those social conditions which permit and favor for the human race the integral development of their personality.

Moreover, we consider necessary that the intermediary bodies and the numerous social enterprises in which above all socialization tends to find its expression and its activity, enjoy an effective autonomy in regard to the public authorities and pursue their own specific interests in loyal collaboration between themselves, subordinately, however, to the demands of the common good.

How 1961 Social Security Changes Affect You

WASHINGTON (PAI)—One of the solid achievements of the Kennedy Administration and of the first session of the 87th Congress was to improve the social security program through a series of important changes.

How do these affect you?

Here is an analysis of the more important changes as compiled by the Social Security Administration:

• **Retirement Age:** Under the 1961 amendments, men may choose to retire at age 62 just as women have been able to do since 1956. Earlier retirement than the normal age 65, however, means a reduction in benefits. The amount of reduction is five-ninths of one per cent for each month a benefit will be paid before reaching 65. This works out so that a man who takes his benefits at 62 will get 80 per cent of the monthly benefit he would have been paid had he waited until he reached 65.

For a worker whose average yearly earnings has been the top \$4,800 since 1950, retirement at 62 will bring a monthly benefit of \$101.60; at 63 will bring \$110.10; at 64 \$118.60 and at 65 the maximum of \$127.00.

There is no reduction in the number of quarters of credit needed to make a worker eligible. Thus if a worker needed 13 quarters to retire at age 65 he will still need 13 quarters to retire at age 62.

• **Higher Benefits for Aged Widows:** Most women receiving benefits as aged widows will

receive an automatic increase in their benefits, beginning with early September.

Under the new law, an aged widow will receive a benefit equal to 87½ per cent of what her husband received or would have received had he lived.

Women 62 or over now receiving widow's benefits, and those who qualify in the future, will receive the increased benefit.

• **Higher Minimum Benefit:** Most retired workers over 65 will receive a monthly benefit of at least \$40 under the new law. Women workers who claimed benefits before 65, however, may not get the increase even though their benefit is under \$40.

Where total monthly benefits payable to two or more survivors are less than \$60, the total will be increased to \$60.

• **Eligibility Requirements Lowered:** Under the social security program a worker must have worked a certain number of quarters to become eligible for benefits on reaching retirement age. Under the new law, these requirements have been lowered so that most people can now become eligible more quickly than in the past. The older you are the less number of quarters are required. Workers born in 1892 or earlier need only 6 quarters, or a year and a half, of work under social security to become eligible. The number of quarters goes up progressively so that those born in 1929 or later need 40 quarters or 10 years of credit. Credit requirements for women are generally somewhat less than those for men.

Survivors of workers who died after June 1954 and who were not eligible under the old law may be eligible under the 1961 changes.

Workers who were refused social security benefits in the past because they did not have enough credits should check again with the social security office in their area. They may now be eligible.

• **Permissible Outside Earnings Higher:** Under the old law, retired workers who earned more than \$1,200 a year were penalized. For each \$2 earned between \$1,200 and \$1,500, \$1 was withheld. For each \$1 earned over \$1,500, \$1 in benefits was withheld.

Under the new law the \$1,500 level has been raised to \$1,700, resulting in an increase up to \$200 in the benefits of those with outside earnings between \$1,200 and \$1,700.

Beneficiaries aged 72 or over continue to receive benefits regardless of their earnings.

• **Social Security Taxes Increased:** To pay for benefit improvements, social security taxes both for employers and workers will go up. They will be 3 1/8 per cent on the first \$4,800 earned in 1962; 3 5/8 percent during 1963-65; 4 1/8 per cent during 1966-67 and 4 5/8 per cent in 1968 and after.

• **Extension of Deadline for Disabled:** Workers with long-standing disabilities now have until June 30, 1962 to apply for early retirement. This is a deadline extension of one year. Delay in applying may bring a loss in rights for the worker and his dependents.



GE Official's Views 'Not Those of Company'

To the Editor:

This letter relates to a PAI account of a newspaper interview in Jackson, Mississippi, with John T. McCarty of General Electric. The story appeared in your June 4 issue under the heading, "GE Official Asks Retreat from Twentieth Century."

First, Mr. McCarty is "manager of employee and plant community relations" not for General Electric but for one of its 22 divisions.

Most importantly, the views attributed to Mr. McCarty on the subjects of union membership, collective bargaining, and Senator Estes Kefauver are not those of General Electric.

General Electric is neither pro-union nor anti-union, but is pro-employee. In other words, General Electric believes that employees should decide for themselves whether to join or not join a union, stay in or get out of a union, or pay dues or not pay dues to a union. We believe they should be free from any compulsion, dictation or force from either company or union in making these decisions.

When any group of employees eligible for union membership decides in an NLRB election by a majority vote that it wishes to be represented by a union, that union receives full bargaining recognition, of course. The company then begins at once to try to develop relations with the union's representatives so that agreements can be worked out that are right, long-term and short-term, for the people they represent.

General Electric believes implicitly that collective bargaining should be a mature and sober search for such just agreements.

The remarks attributed to Mr. McCarty in regard to Senator Kefauver and the work of the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly have been disavowed in a letter to the Senator from Ralph J. Cordiner, board chairman and

president of General Electric.

It is difficult enough to achieve any real understanding in this emotion-charged area of labor-management relations without confusion as to the basic beliefs of one of the parties. This very brief exposition is offered in the hope that it will make clear General Electric's position and policy in these matters.

E. B. DUNCKEL,
Press, Radio and Television
Relations, General Electric Co.
New York City

Editor's Note: In the article referred to, Mr. McCarty was quoted as telling the Mississippi Manufacturers Association, "Collective bargaining is the most insidious, spineless game played by adults," and advising Southern industrialists that they "have a golden opportunity that is all but slipping out of their fingers—the same opportunity that the North lost 30 years ago—operating their plants without unions."

Hails Move in New York To Form Labor Party

To the Editor:

The formation of a labor "Freedom Party" which is projected by the New York Central Labor Council is a wonderful idea. Labor needs to have its voice and power felt. England's Labor Party and Canada's New Party are shining examples of what can and should be done to safeguard the working man's interests.

We have been pushed around and disregarded too long. Anti-labor laws on the books hamstringing and weakening us. To defend our interests we must go on the political offensive to get representatives who are beholden to us.

I live in the 15th (formerly 23rd) assembly district of Brooklyn, an area with a rich pro-labor tradition. When our International sets up community organizations, I'd like to be involved. I've had technical political experience dating back to the 1940's.

LOUIS DINNERSTEIN
Brooklyn, New York

Non-Union Hardships Cited in Miami, Fla.

To the Editor:

For the last six years your very interesting and enlightening paper has been one of the few bright spots I've had in Miami Beach, this "land of sunshine."

I came down here six years ago on doctor's orders as my six year old daughter had asthma. I knew labor conditions and pay down here were poor in comparison to New York, but believe me, as a former union member of New York's District 65, I would never have believed that there could be such a difference in the same nation. You would actually believe you were in a different country.

I am an assistant buyer in one of the department stores in Miami. We are supposed to have a half day off a week, but rarely ever get it. We average over 50 hours per week, never get time off for overtime, never any extra pay, have to take our book work home to do at night, are often asked to work an evening on a scheduled night off at about 5 p.m. and have to cancel any plans we have—and we are told we must be grateful to have a job and the management is not interested in our personal or home life.

That is the kind of demoralizing atmosphere we have to work in, and believe me, if any place in the world needed unions, this town certainly does.

In closing, if any of your members ever have any complaints about their jobs, etc., just tell them to come down here and work!

Again I want to thank you for your wonderful paper which keeps me informed on what is going on.

LILLIAN SALES
Miami Beach, Florida

Asks Attention Be Paid To Guidance of Youth

To the Editor:

A young man "of great authority under Candace, queen of the Ethiopians" was on his way to church, we are told

in the Book of Books. He was reading as he sat in his chariot, and was joined and engaged in conversation by a man called Philip, who asked him, "Do you understand what you are reading?" The young man of the royal court answered, "How can I, except some man guide me?"

As I read and pored over this biblical story, I wondered how much of the confusion, misunderstanding, malevolence and war itself might not be traced or attributed to such a nucleus, namely the lack of guidance.

Please do not interpret this letter as a dictatorial or dogmatic censuring, but rather a suggestion for each and every one of us who desires peace and happiness to pursue our way of life in freedom, that we make sure our young people are guided aright.

MAY CROFT-PRESTON
New Westminster, Canada

Favors European Tour In June, for 4 Weeks

To the Editor:

I have been on the 1960 RWDSU tour to Europe and I would like to thank you for your efforts which made this trip possible. I take the opportunity to answer the suggestions of your correspondent in the July 2 issue.

1. I consider it an excellent idea to have these tours in June. As stated, nearly everybody seeks vacation in July and August and management rarely would give four weeks off during this period.

2. All these tours are for four weeks only, as the Resort Section of the New York Times shows. To return with a scheduled flight would nullify the very concept of charter flights: the fare would be prohibitive.

3. As stated in The Record, the seats for our charter flights were always sold-out. To visit relatives your correspondent might well consider to choose "transportation only" instead of the tour on the next trip.

M. FRANK
Flushing, New York

rwdsu RECORD

BILLBOARD BIGHT

How Advertising Firms Fight for 'Right' to Deface Highways

By GERALD KREFETZ

The outdoor advertising people have promised a "memorable year" in billboards. High on the list of novel gimmicks are giant eye-winkers, new quartz lamps, metals that glow, chameleon signs that change colors, polarized lights that move about and a 90-million candle-power "Skyjector" to throw ad messages on clouds, mountains and buildings. Not to be outdone, Lockheed Aircraft hopes to use the sodium-vapor trails of descending space vehicles for commercial messages.

The industry is no doubt pleased with such technological progress, but its real joy stems from the expiration on June 30 of Federal billboard control legislation. The present law, passed in 1958, provides bonuses to states which adhere to the optional Federal standards for regulating billboards on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (NSIDH)—a 41,000-mile nation-wide network of roads authorized by Congress in 1956. President Kennedy is seeking a four-year extension of the law, and an increase in participating states' bonuses from one-half of 1 per cent to 1 percent. The Federal government already pays for 90 percent of the \$40 billion system (95 percent in land grant states), but even an additional one-half of 1 percent is a sizable figure considering the large sum involved.

Federal specifications under the 1958 law are hardly severe. They call for the elimination of commercial signs for 660 feet of the right-of-way, except for adjacent businesses which are permitted to advertise themselves within 50 feet of their plant. Pertinent information about road services, hotels and historic spots is listed on directories immediately off the parkway, which are available to business within a 12-mile radius for a modest fee.

These restrictions are not applicable in municipalities, zoned commercial and industrial areas or to those parts of the interstate system built before July 1, 1956. Consequently, not more than 65 percent of the whole NSIDH network would be subject to controls if the Federal requirements were adopted by all the states. But the outdoor advertisers oppose any form of regulation. For even though the potentially regulated portion of the network is less than 1 percent of the total national mileage, the billboard interests estimate that 14-20 percent of the country's traffic will travel these roads.

In its fight against Federal control the advertising industry successfully borrowed a standard ploy from the segregationists. Crying "states' rights," it persuaded Congress to make billboard control local and optional. On the state level it has also argued against Federal interference with great effectiveness. Nine states have enacted the Federal standards for billboard control, but only Maryland has signed the necessary agreements with the Bureau of Public Roads for bonus money.

Do Billboards Help Keep Drivers Awake?

Advertisers suggest, too, that billboards are in many ways esthetically superior to natural scenery. According to Robert Moses, New York City Construction Coordinator, the billboard people "claim that their opponents are only a small group of esthetes, 'garden club gals' and misguided conservationists who object to handsome, educational roadside frescoes." The industry further insists that billboards are therapeutic: "They can shock drivers out of a near-somnambulistic state. This view is contrary to the findings of a study made by the Minnesota Department of Highways, but the National Safety Council has nevertheless endorsed it.

As a final ploy, usually saved for litigation, the advertising industry stresses the sanctity of free enterprise. Only due process, it contends, not legislative fiat, can appropriate a landlord's rights, wherever his land may be.

The battle between the industry and its various opponents on the state level is instructive. At first, the sides were matched quite unequally: The outdoor advertisers had money, organization and political finesse; their opponents, citizen groups of conservationists, planners, architects, garden clubs, state granges and the Automobile Association of America (AAA), were comparatively penurious, loosely affiliated, politically innocent, and admirably zealous.

Reprinted from an article in the June 12 issue of the New Leader.

Zeal, the civic organizations quickly discovered, rarely carries the day in state legislatures. Although they are learning to fight the billboard lobby through mail campaigns, publicity drives and subtle political pressures, the advertising agencies are still in command.

Actually, civic organizations attempting to control outdoor advertising are usually over-ambitious. Not content with limiting their efforts to winning approval for the NSIDH regulations, they try to abolish billboards from all major state roads. But such comprehensive proposals have elicited a negative public reaction in several states.

Oregon is an example of the all-or-nothing approach. For over 20 years, various civic organizations urged the State Legislature to pass a billboard control act and failed. In 1960, state-wide support was aroused and a referendum was suggested.

An Initiative Petition calling for a referendum received more than enough signatures to put it on the November ballot. The Petition called for compliance with Federal standards for the interstate highway network, plus similar standards for major State thruways.

Backers of the Initiative Petition, encouraged by early opinion polls, felt confident that the referendum would succeed. The two leading papers in the State, the *Portland Oregonian* and the *Oregon Journal*, endorsed the measure, as did a number of prominent organizations, including the AAA, the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs. The State also stood to gain between \$500,000-\$800,000 from the Federal bonus.

All-Out Drive by Billboard Firms

But a few months before the election, the billboard industry inundated voters with fliers, leaflets, throwaways and other handouts from an organization ironically named the Council on Highway Regulation. This group, financed and directed by outdoor agencies together with the Council of Outdoor Advertising, enlisted the aid of the local Teamsters, the State Hotel Association, restaurant and beverage groups and the Sign and Pictorial Artists Local 428 of the AFL-CIO (the principal union involved).

The two major issues raised by the billboard lobby were the legislation's potential effect on tourism (Oregon's third largest industry) and on employment among affected workers. Without signboards, the advertisers argued, tourists might go hungry or thirsty, become sleepy, or, worst of all, drive straight through Oregon to California or Washington. These charges were immediately countered by the Highway Protection Committee, which pointed out that the union involved, whose membership was 125, would incur only a 10 per cent loss in employment—12.5 men—in a five-year period. The Committee also rejected the threat to tourism by pointing out that information signs would be posted to guide tourists to eating and drinking places near the highways.

After the billboard interests' leaflet-signboard-radio-TV blitzkrieg, the public voted almost 2-1 against control. Yet absentee ballots cast two or three weeks before the election and before the industry's intensive propagandizing told a different story. The vote then was almost 2-1 for regulation.

According to sworn statements filed with the Oregon Secretary of State, the campaign cost the advertising people \$107,967. The Highway Protection Committee spent about \$10,000. "It is a victory in which the advertising industry can take no pride," stated the *Oregonian*. "The billboard people have fought this bill shoddily, using falsehoods, scare material and facile deceit of their own, knowingly misrepresenting the facts of their own business as well as the opinions of others," editorialized the *Salem, Oregon Capital Journal*.

Yet advertising people are aware that their own image needs a bit of refurbishing these days, and they have already taken the first ingratiating step. In case of nuclear war, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has been promised full cooperation and publicity: Thousands of huge billboards will be available to carry public instructions after air-raid warnings have sounded. Considering the circumstances, this may be the beginning of a new technique: the invisible sell.

By ERNEST OSBORNE

It has been said that "play is the child's work." It is increasingly recognized that both individual and group play activities do much to assure normal physical, mental, and social development. Through use of play materials, the child learns a good deal about the world around him. Through constructive group play activities, he learns effective ways of living and working with others which help him throughout his life.

But all of this in no way denies the importance of work in the wholesome development of the youngster. Play activity is an essential and desirable part of his total experience. Yet something has been lost educationally when work is largely pushed out of his life.

There are at least four reasons why this is so. In the planning and providing of modern work experience for children, it will be well to keep these in mind.

1. Work experience can bring a feeling of personal significance and a sense of achievement that comes in no other way. Witness the lasting pride that even a very young child has when he has helped his father do a needed repair job around the house or assisted his mother in the preparation of an especially tasty meal. At these times the child feels most keenly his partnership in the family and his personal worth.

2. Work alongside grown-ups can add materially to the feeling of friendliness toward them and acceptance of them. Too often, today, youngsters develop a feeling that the adult world is an entirely different one from that of the child. The very fact that the child finds himself accepted as a work companion does something very important for his concept of himself even though the actual work accomplished may not be outstanding. In a sense, such experience is a sort of initiation into an adult society that has hitherto seemed strange and distant.

3. Only through actual participation in real work activity can the young person come to appreciate what work means in the lives of human beings. To study about the work of the world in school and to read about it is all to the good. But the inner appreciation, the feeling of reality, the basic understanding of work can come only through having a real experience. When one works until one becomes healthily tired, when one sees first-hand what skills are needed on particular jobs, or when one realizes in action how important cooperation in work is, then, and only then, will concepts about work take on a real-life three-dimensional aspect.

4. A varied work experience may lay the foundation for a more intelligent choice of vocation. Too many of us as adults are working in fields that fail to provide the deep satisfactions that one's life work should. At times this is unavoidable. Circumstances conspire to thrust us into such work. Often a person drifts into an unsatisfactory vocation largely because he has had no opportunity to explore a variety of jobs in his youth. Vocational aptitude tests can be of great help. But

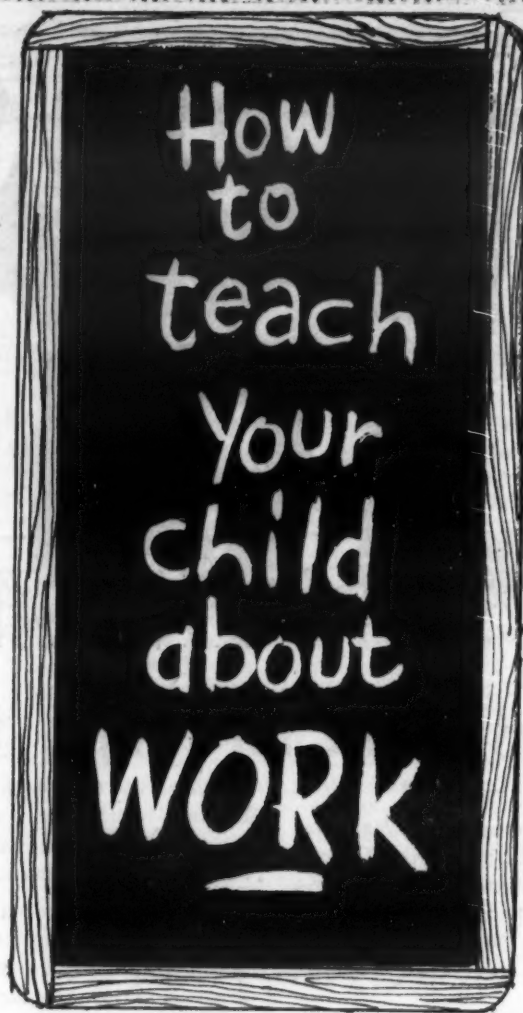


tests and other vocational education will probably not be as helpful in choosing a vocation wisely as varied firsthand work experience.

WHEN THEY ARE VERY YOUNG: In one sense the work activities which children under five or six years of age can carry on might be called pre-work activities. For there are relatively few things most children of this age can do which make a genuine contribution to the smoother running of the household. Much of their "work" will have to be carefully supervised. Much of it will have to be done over by parents or older brothers and sisters. But this does not matter. The important thing is that they have the opportunity of "helping" mother and father and thus from the very beginning experience the satisfaction that work can bring.

Such "work" as Junior and Junior Miss can do is

ERNEST OSBORNE is the author of *Democracy Begins in the Home*. He is widely known as a lecturer and columnist on parent education. He is Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. This article is excerpted from the pamphlet "How to Teach your Child about Work." The entire pamphlet may be purchased for 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16, N. Y.



play as far as they are concerned. It's fun to be alongside mother in the kitchen, to help stir the cake mixture or mix the frozen orange juice with water. It's fun, too, to take a smaller version of mother's dust cloth and to wipe the dust from furniture even when later, the same furniture must be given a more thorough going over. No matter that the "work" these younger children do is not perfect at first. Gradually, they will develop standards that are more and more like those of grown-ups.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that there should be a minimum of criticism at this stage. Approval for effort is the important thing. If children get the feeling that their work is not valuable to parents but merely tolerated, their interest will rapidly dwindle.

Another area for junior work experience is the child's own room. Given a little intelligent planning on the part of parents it is possible for younger children to take very real responsibility for the care of their own rooms. Proper equipment invites a kind of order and neatness which will surprise many parents.

String bags—the sort in which onions and potatoes are packed for retail sale—are excellent receptacles for the many small toys (plastic autos, soldiers, tops, doll dishes, etc.) which every youngster loves and rarely wishes to give up. It's a simple job to stow them away in such bags.

To some, this may not seem like work. Yet to the under-five youngsters it is as full of meaning—and sometimes more so—as the work which many an adult does.

THE MIDDLE-AGERS: As children grow so do the opportunities for worth-while work experiences. Boys and girls in that pre-adolescent age span which runs roughly from 6 to 12 are ready and anxious to try out their developing powers. Within the limits set by modern living, there are increasing opportunities for them to take on responsible family-centered jobs.

As with their younger brothers and sisters, the kitchen offers a number of interesting jobs. Both boys and girls are capable, if interested, of planning and producing very satisfactory meals. Since youngsters of this age love the experimental approach—trying to figure out things for themselves—it is a good idea to "give them their heads" and encourage the development of new food combinations and recipes. This, of course, will



minimize the drudgery aspect of kitchen work which so often is the only thing we permit youngsters.

In how many homes are youngsters required to wash and wipe dishes but never permitted to take part in cooking? Usually, if one has the opportunity of working at the more creative and interesting jobs, he is less likely to find the hum-drum ones disturbing.

Because both boys and girls of this age are likely to be interested in making things with their hands, it is well to encourage them to contribute to the comfort and convenience of the home by constructing such things as magazine racks, door stops, shelves for their rooms or for other parts of the house.

The "make-it-yourself" emphasis which seems to be sweeping the country today is one which affords a fine opportunity for parents and children to work together. More and more home-owners are finishing off attic rooms, building coffee tables, cabinets for high fidelity equipment, and all sorts of other things. Both boys and girls, if permitted to do more than hold the nails or sand the finished article, can not only find deep satisfaction in working along with father or mother but also develop their skills to a point where their work compares favorably with that done by adults. At times, there may have to be compromise. We can help Junior build his sail-boat or Mary Ann her doll's bed and still provide much of the emotional value that comes through adult-child cooperation. This, too, is a difficult and challenging task for we must steer a course between a tendency to do most of the job ourselves and one of moving in to help only at times when it is apparent that the youngster will be frustrated unless he does get help.

There are also jobs for which the child can take full responsibility—such as washing the family car, care of a bicycle, or of his own chest of tools.

THE MATURING YOUTH: Our culture makes it rather hard for growing young people to know where they stand. Unlike some more primitive cultures, we set no specific time when children are regarded as children, and no time when they clearly become adults. Over and over again we expect these young people of ours to be grown up and then, almost in the next breath, treat them as though they were five-year-olds.

It is understandable that such confusion will often show up in the area of work. Here is Tom Starrett's father, for instance, who tells his lad, "You're old enough now for me to count on you to take full responsibility for cleaning up and rearranging our basement work shop." Yet, after the boy has put a good deal of time and effort into the job, his father finds fault with the way the tools have been arranged. Refusing to listen to Tom's reasons for doing the job the way he has, Mr. Starrett insistently commands, "I don't care why you did it the way you did. It's my shop and I want you to fix it the way I want it. You're still my son and what I say goes."

In one family the sixteen year-old daughter took on the job of secretary-treasurer. In this capacity, she

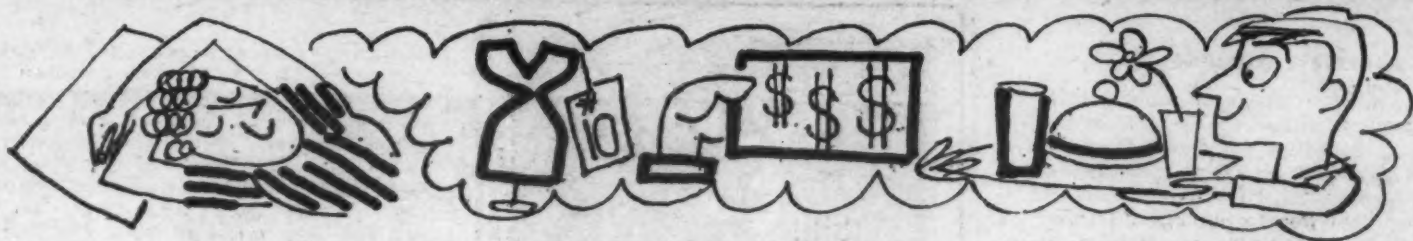


checked on the bank account balances, worked out with other family members, including her parents, the way in which expenditures should be controlled, was in charge of the savings bonds which were purchased regularly, and saw to it that insurance premiums were paid on time. In short, she was truly the secretary-treasurer of the family. Perhaps not too many young people would relish such a job but a surprising number are quite capable of handling it.

In another family, where there was the problem of who should use the family car and when, the seventeen-year-old son was asked to make a plan that would be workable. He did this after consulting the others and in addition took the responsibility for seeing to it that repairs were made when needed.

When the house needed repainting, Tom Powers asked if he couldn't have the job. During the summer months, he and a few of his friends did a very thorough job and still arranged their schedule so that there was time for swimming and other recreational activities. In this instance, of course, the boys were paid. Each made a respectable sum and yet the job cost the family considerably less than if it had been done by commercial painters.

WORK AND THE DEMOCRATIC IDEAL: In a working society such as the United States, the importance of introducing children and youth effectively to work is obvious. If we believe in the dignity and worth of labor and expect our children to believe in that democratic ideal, we must provide the experiences that will permit future generations to develop a constructive attitude towards work.



—Record drawing by Marjorie Glaubach

Let Me Dream!

By JANE GOODSELL

The following statements bear no resemblance to anything anybody has ever said to me, but I can dream, can't I?

"I hope you won't mind my asking, but did you buy your suit in Paris?"

"Congratulations, lady! That was the most beautiful job of parking I ever saw. You didn't have an inch to spare. I've been standing here watching you, and I bet myself you'd never make it."

"Why no, Mother, I don't need a new dress for the dance. My old one is perfectly good, and I've only worn it a few times."

"You wear a size ten, don't you?"

"Honey, tell them the joke about the two psychiatrists. You tell stories much better than I do."

"I understand perfectly why you don't want to be on the Ways and Means Committee. It's a nasty job, and I wouldn't accept it if I were you."

"Your house is always in such perfect order. Do you have full-time help?"

"In checking over our past accounts, we have discovered a clerical error in your favor. We are, therefore, enclosing our check in the amount of..."

"Would you consider an offer of \$35,000 for your house?"

"Oops, I'm sorry! For a minute I could have sworn you were Jacqueline Kennedy!"

"Would you mind telling me who does your hair? It always looks so lovely."

"Would you like to have breakfast in bed?"

"I'm sorry, but the dentist will have to cancel his appointment with you for this morning. I'm afraid it will be at least a month before he can take you."

"Honey, I want to apologize. You were right, and I was wrong."

"D'you mean to tell me you graduated from high school with Joe Barnaby? Why, I'd have taken you for a good ten years younger than he is."

"Gee, I'm sorry, but we won't be able to show you our vacation pictures of Yellowstone Park. I know how disappointed you must be, but something has gone wrong with the projector."

"Have you ever sung professionally?"

"What is the secret of your success?"



BEACH ATTRACTION: There is more than sand to be found along the shore, as this beach shot of Dorothy Martinson proves. She has been adorning "Bachelor Father" on NBC-TV.

Comedy Corner



"This is the last warning! Keep your seals out of my garden!"

Life With The Rimples



By Les Carroll

A PAGE FROM HISTORY

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

SAID IT: "THE SADDEST OBJECT IN CIVILIZATION AND TO MY MIND THE GREATEST CONFESSION OF ITS FAILURE, IS THE MAN WHO CAN WORK, AND WANTS TO WORK, AND IS NOT ALLOWED TO WORK."



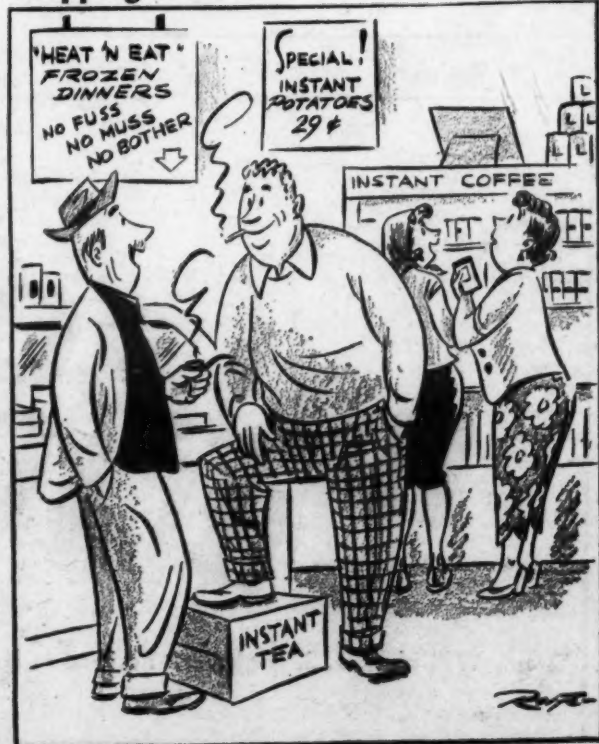
LONGEST STRIKE IN TEXTILE HISTORY TOOK PLACE AT INDIAN HEAD MILLS IN CORDOVA, ALA. FROM OCT. 25, 1937 TO NOV. 26, 1939. WORKERS WON AND ESTABLISHED STRONG, STABLE LOCAL UNION.



KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN, ORGANIZED IN 1867 PRIMARILY IN THE SHOE-MAKING INDUSTRY, WAS ONE OF EARLIEST TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA.

Shopping Around

By Rolfe



"When it comes to groceries things sure are turned around! My wife spends an hour looking for 'em and an instant cooking 'em!"

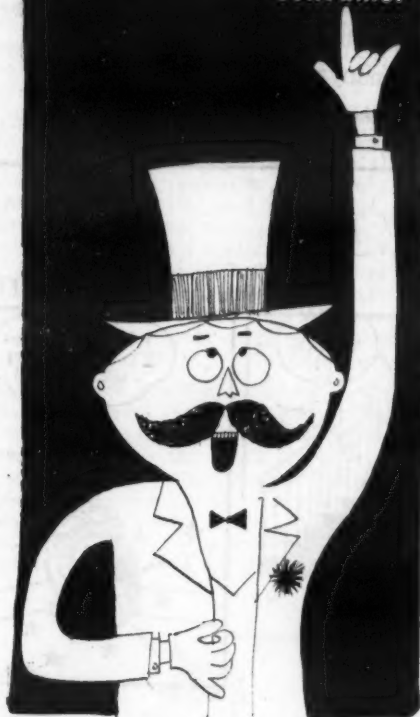
in
this
issue . . .



Pope John XXIII asks
a better break
for the workman

Excerpts from Historic Encyclical Asking Social Justice for All . . . P. 11

gimmicks
that
swindle
the
consumer



—See Page 9

**MORE
WINNERS
PHOTO
CONTEST**

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**BILLBOARD
BLIGHT**

Will New U. S. Highways Be Free of Unsightly Advertising . . . P. 13

How
to
teach
your
child
about
WORK

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